THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1864. [No. 13.

A MEETING OF THE ANTI-ABOLITION SOCIETY—BOLD ARRAY OF TOASTS—SPEECH OF EX-GOV. SEYMOUR, &c.

The birth-day of Thomas Jefferson was celebrated in New York last week by a supper among the admirers of the deceased, who have banded themselves into a society known as the "Anti-Abolition Society." The object of the association, as its name indicates, is direct hostility and opposition to the present Administration, accompanied by a resolve to do everything in its power to elect a Democratic President for the next term.

After the usual display of fine dishes, delicate and savory to the palates of epicures, the Chairman announced that the Hon John McKeon could not attend, but read a letter explaining the reason of his absence.

The following are a list of the regular toasts of the evening in the order in which they came:

1. The memory of Thomas Jefferson—Standing in silence.

2. The Constitution of the United States—Interpreted by the resolution of 1798 and '99; sustained by the State Rights Democracy for sixty years; overthrown by Abolitionism since 1860.

3. The supremacy of the civil power over the military—Let us hope that the repeated violation of this principle with impunity by Abraham Lincoln and his minions has been but a temporary ascendancy of brute force over freedom of opinion among a people who were born free.

4. The Dred Scott decision—The enunciation of the great truth that this is a white man's government. Palsied be the arm that tries to destroy it.

5. The Nominee of the Chicago Convention—May he be a Democrat—a man who will faithfully represent and sustain the great American principle of self-government in opposition to the European coercive principle of despotism.

6. The Presidential contest of 1864—A fair vote or a free fight.

7. New Jersey—The star that never sets. She never broke the bargains of the Constitution which broken on one side, were said by Webster to be broken on all sides.

8. New York—Overrun, conquered and subjugated by New Englandism. Let us redeem her.

9. Our Government as it should be—Not a Government such as we now have, making the rich richer, and the poor poorer; but one which would extend equal protection, equal rights and equal laws to both rich and poor.

10. Forts Lafayette, Warren and McHenry—The shame of America.

11. The Peace Clergy.

12. The Peace Press.

13. The Peace Ladies.

VOLUNTEER TOAST.

Freedom of Speech in Congress—May it be Long before it is again fettered.

The States—May they remain as distinct as the planets in the Heavens, and again become as harmonious in their orbits.

Hon. Clemment L. Vallandigham—The champion of liberty, the Victim of Despotism.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, on being presented, said that he was unequal to the occasion—not from want of will or ability, but from fear that he should not be able to fulfill the expectations entertained of him. He wished that Mr. McKeon had been present, so that he might follow rather than precede him. [No, no.] In the darkest days of the country they were hoping and would hope for better times; they would, as he believed, soon redeem the country from the arbitrary rule that now oppresses everything in it. He always honored his flag; but he would be excused for saying that it was to him no longer the same flag until it shall become the symbol of peace to all who bear the American name. [Applause.] He called attention to the first month of the present Administration, when men first began to talk of war. They then opposed the idea of going to war with those whose blood run in our own veins. The fathers of the Constitution established the fact that the rights of States can never be put down by armed force. Until the present desolating war be stopped, he said, there can be nothing like constitutional freedom. In the face of such important circumstances, it was proper that the memory of Thomas Jefferson should be remembered and consecrated. [Applause.] He spoke of Mayor Gunther as a peace man, and recited the most prominent complaints of the American revolutionists against George III, drawing a parallel between the Revolutionary war and our civil contest. He went into American history at great length to elucidate and explain the intellect, the power, and the patriotism of Jefferson. He expressed himself more in favor of peaceful counsels than in the flaming sword. An honorable peace, he believed, was far better than a desolating war. England lost the colonies because the King denied to the people the rights guaranteed them by the great British constitution, and so the North are losing and destroying the unity of the country by neglecting to observe the compact which the fathers of the Republic had bequeathed unto us. If ever we hope to re establish the Union, we must lay the sword aside and take up the olive branch. [Applause.] There was no other hope for the country; no other way in which we can from

This nettle danger
Pluck the flower safety.

He regarded the peace proposition as the only one that can restore harmony, and he was glad that this idea was the prominent one pervading the minds of the majority of the American people. [Applause.] The war now being waged has not become general because of the long suffering of the American people. Every day of the continuance of this war brings us nearer to a despotism. The training of the American people requires freedom of speech, of religion, and of the press, and by the blessing of God they shall have it. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Van Loon was the next speaker. He was called upon at great length responded to the toast referring to the Dred Scott decision. His speech was a very effective one to judge from the loud applause with which it was received.

After some other toasts were disposed of, Mr. Chauncey C. Burr made some eloquent remarks in response to the fifth toast. Alluding to a remark of Cicero, he said that men should not only speak the truth, but the whole truth. The country, according to all human eyes, is now in the throes of death, and the fitting inscription on its tomb must be, "Died by the cowardice of the Democratic party." [Applause.] The Republican party had been as true to its revolutionary principles as the Democratic party had been false to its principles. During the last three abominable years they have every day been abandoning the doctrines on which the party was founded. He then spoke of the coming Chicago convention, and expressed a doubt whether it would be a Democratic assemblage or something else. [Laughter.] What is the meaning of the word conservative? Merely a mitigated abolitionist or a whole coward. There are but two forces in the contest—absolutism, and the right of the people to rule. There was no difference between peaceful self government and coercion; no alternative between Lincolnism and distinct Government. Though the Democratic party may change, democracy itself can no more change than the principles of morality can be altered.—The leaders may be frightened off, but the principle itself remains immutable as at the moment when the country was plunged in a vortex of fratricidal blood. [Applause.] He would undertake to say that the present Administration was a total depravity. [Cheers.] Mr. Lincoln had no right to use the army and navy to compel or force any unwilling State into the Union, any more than to force an unwilling State out of it. Mr. Burr's remarks were very sharp and caustic, and frequently elicited rounds of applause.

THE LADIES OF THE TREASURY BUREAU.

From eighty to ninety of these fair gentle women have arrived in Columbia, and are temporarily quartered at the several hotels, the hospitable proprietors of which, as we are informed, charging only nominal rates, and doing their utmost to render their guests comfortable. The ladies, however, must have other places of residence. It is true that Columbia is crowded, but we have never known a South Carolina home so full that it would not expand with the hearts of its generous tenants. Hence, we hope, before the week expires, to see each one of these Richmond sisters happily ensconced among the private families of our city. They are here not voluntarily; nay, many have shed tears in anticipation of a cold, unwelcome greeting; they are accomplished, and only by reason of the vicissitudes of war temporarily dependent; in a word, they are all that true women should be, and as such would ornament any circle of refinement. Several of our large hearted citizens, appreciating the peculiar situation of these strangers among strangers, have opened their houses and accommodated one or more, as circumstances have permitted. A large number, however, yet remain unprovided for, and we feel assured that we have only to mention this fact to secure a prompt response from those who wish to do in the premises whatever lies in their power.

In Virginia, the noblest people of the land have thrown open their doors to refugees from other States. The families of many of these self same ladies now here have nursed our sick and wounded Carolinians, and it would be a living shame if a community as prosperous as is this, which has been untouched by war, where comfort and content reigns in every mansion, should fail to bestow that hospitality on Virginia's fair daughters which is their due, and which every generous heart desires to reciprocate. We trust these remarks will not pass unheeded, and that those who would aid in repaying our debt of kindness to the old "Mother of States" will send us their names, that appropriate steps may be promptly taken.—*Carolinian.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Louis Napoleon's present personal appearance is thus described in a late letter from Paris:

The personal appearance of Napoleon III, would puzzle the most accurate observer of physiognomy. The face of the man with the iron mask is not more devoid of expression than is his. One may study it for hours without deriving the slightest satisfaction as to the Emperor's mental characteristics. Those fishy, rayless eyes, the parchment like cheeks, the stiff, pointed moustache, all suggest a sort of artificial face prepared for the occasion, while the real man, like the priestess of Appollo, lies hidden, and delivers short, oracular responses behind it. He is short in stature, though his body is full the average size. Hence he appears to greater advantage in a sitting posture. Of late years he has grown somewhat corpulent, like the first Napoleon and the other members of his family. His habits at the present day are said to be simple and regular, perhaps necessarily so, if the stories told of his early excesses be true. His appearance on horseback does great credit to his horsemanship, which is generally allowed to be the most skillful in Europe. He is very fond of horses, and has that thorough understanding of their nature which establishes a certain sympathy between the animal and his rider.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

An autograph letter of Mr. Botts, dated Auburn, Culpeper county, Virginia, and exhibited at the New York Fair, has the following:

When I have seen a wounded soldier on the field, I have not stopped to ascertain whether he wore a *blue* jacket or a *gray*. It has been enough for me to know that he was a disabled and suffering fellow creature to secure for him my sympathy and such comforts as I could bestow; and such, I believe, have been the instincts of the United States Sanitary Commission. With this experience, derived from personal observation, I cannot but appreciate the generous, noble, and Christian-like object to be effected by the association of which you are an organ, and therefore it affords me much pleasure to comply with your request, by sending this poor contribution to your autograph letters, concluding with the earnest prayer that the present year may put an end to a conflict which is not only demoralizing the whole country—bringing grief and misery to the hearthstones of millions, and seriously affecting the interests of the world at large—but which is disreputable to civilization and humanity, as well as to the age in which we live.

YANKEE THIEVES.

[From the New York Herald.]

SPOILS FROM THE SOUTH.—Numerous works of art, of great interest and value, which have not paid duty at the custom house, or been known to belong to any of our local collections, are constantly turning up at our picture sales. Others are to be found in the hands of the regular picture dealers, or are offered to collectors by private individuals. When questions are put as to their ownership, there is generally some hesitation about answering them. Now, there is no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to the reasons for this mystery. It is well known to those who have visited the South, that in New Orleans and its neighborhood there were few families of any consideration that had not collections, more or less valuable, of paintings and statuary picked up during their trips to Europe.

Many of these acquisitions are to be recognized amongst the works that have found their way into our auction rooms. They are the *opima spolia* not of the brave conquerors of rebel soil, but of the vulturers—for the most part of Massachusetts Yankees—who follow in the train of our armies. These fellows pilfer everything they can lay their hands upon, and works of art are especial objects of their covetousness, from the large prices which they bring in New York. We he have heard of one man—not a New Englander, however—who went to New Orleans almost without a shirt to his back, and who, since his return, has been enabled to purchase a handsome house up town with the proceeds of his picture-stealing. We would advise purchasers to be cautious about buying any of the works thus offered for sale. Where mystery is maintained about the owner's fame they may rest assured that the property has not been honestly come by.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

One evenin' I was settin' by Hetty, and had worked myself up to the stickin' point, sez I:

"Hetty, if a feller should ask you to marry him, what would you say?"

Then she laughed, sez she, "that would depend on who asked me."

Then, sez I, "suppose it was Ned Willis?"

Sez she, "I'd tell Ned Willis and not you."

That kinder staggered me; but I was too cute to lose the opportunity, and so I sez again, "suppose it was *me*?"

And you ought to have seen her pout up her lip, and sez she, "I don't take no supposes."

Well, now you see there was nothin' for me to do but touch the gun off; so bang it went:

Sez I, "Lor', Hetty, it's me; won't you say yes?"

And there was such a hullaballo in my head, I thought I heard a "yes" whispering somewhere out of the skirmish.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.—The Southern *Punch* states that many years ago, in a village in New England, a shoemaker was condemned to be hung for some infraction of the law. Before the day of execution arrived, it was discovered that the culprit was the only shoemaker in the village, as there were a superabundance of weavers, they substituted a weaver for the cordwainer and hung him. The *Punch* suggests that as we have but few men to spare and an abundant supply of Yankee prisoners, whenever it becomes necessary to inflict capital punishment upon a Confederate to substitute a Yankee for him. The law will thus have a victim, and the Confederates save a man.

The English opposition has at last ventured to measure its strength in a test vote against the Ministry. The result was the triumph of the opposition. This indicates that the fall of Russell and Palmerston is at hand. British Ministers, it is true, have occasionally kept their places in the face of a large majority against them, but they have generally done so only when backed by the whole power and influence of an obstinate king. The present Cabinet has no such support, so that, if Derby and his adherents marshall their forces with adroitness, it must go down before their assaults.

This story is told of old Touchwood's sons. These sons were, sadly addicted to wicked practices, and on Sunday morning the minister of the parish met one of them starting for the wood with a gun on his shoulder. Seeking out the father, the clergyman told him that he ought to admonish his sons, and bring them up in the fear of the Lord. "Fear the Lord," replied old Touchwood, "they are so afraid of him now that they dare'nt stir out on Sunday without a double barrel shot gun in their hand."

THE LANGUAGE OF PINES.—In North Carolina it is frequent, among her forests of fat pine, for a lover in distress to send the fair object of his affections a bit of its staple vegetable production, with an eye painted upon it. This signifies "I pine." If favorable to him, the young lady selects from the wood pile the best and smoothest specimen of a knot—this signifies "pine not." But if, on the other hand, she detests him (there is no middle ground between detestation and adoration with a young woman,) she burns one end of his message, and this generally throws the young man in despair; for it means, "I make light of your pining."

A private letter received in New York states that the people of California are suffering at present from drought. Eight thousand sheep and eight thousand beeves have died, and the farmers are killing the cattle for their hide and fat. This drought will prove most disastrous to the farming and hydraulic mining interests of the State.

The citizens of Mobile are getting up a testimonial in behalf of Gen. Forest—two Travis guns, which are light, fired very rapidly, and for cavalry service, a very effective weapons.

A planter friend in Baldwin county informs the Milledgeville *Recorder* that garlic boiled with corn and fed to hogs will cure and prevent cholera. We suggest to our pork producing friends a fair trial, and request that they report their experiment to the public.

Mrs. Partington is of the opinion that Mt. Vesuvius should take sarsaparilla to cure itself of eruptions. The old lady thinks it has been vomiting so long that nothing else would stay on its stomach.

LINCOLN AND SLAVES.—Lincoln, in a letter to Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, says:

"I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not think so and feel.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward.—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnson, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

AUCTION SALES!

M. Cronly, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOGUE
OF

Imported Goods,

CARGOES STEAMSHIPS PET AND LUCY

With sundry consignments per other Ships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1864, COMMENCING at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N.C., the Cargoes of the above named Ships, together with other consignments, consisting part of

DRY GOODS.

8 bales white Flannel,
4 bales blue do
3 bales scarlet do
2 bales printed do
1 bale Magenta do
1 bale stone do
1 bale assorted do
5 cases DeLaines
3 cases Merino Shirts
3 bales colored Lenas
3 bales Melton Cloths
2 cases Silk Handkerchiefs
4 cases Gloves, Braids, &c
2 cases black Alapacca
2 cases fancy Tweeds
2 Cases Flax Thread
2 cases Pins
2 cases Bone Buttons
fancy 2 cases wove Shirts
2 cases Black and White Muslin
3 cases Regetta Prints
1 case Bunting, Red, White and Blue
1 case Long Shawls
1 case Ready-Made Clothing
1 case Corsetts, Hood Spirts, Hosiery, &c
1 case Pilot Cloth
1 bale Jassimere
1 case Spool Cotton

SHOES, &c.

14 cases Ladies and Gents Shoes
3 cases Army Bluchers
1 case Cavalry Boots
1 cases Boys Shoes
1 case Calf Skins
4 cases Supr Chamois Skins
1 bale Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

5 cases Stationary
Letter Paper, Pens, Lead Pencils, &c

COTTON CARDS, &c.

12 cases Cotton Cards, 500 pair
1 case Superior Card Clothing, 4x34.
10 bales Stitching Twine.

GROCERIES.

72 packages superior Green Tea, chests, half chests, and caddies
101 packages Black Tea, chests, half chests and caddies,
22 bbls Crushed Sugar
22 bags Jamaica Coffee
50 boxes Adamantine Candle
17 bags Black Pepper
10 casks Chickory
5 barrels Starch
5 boxes Starch
2 casks Vinegar
50 barrels Mackeral
10 half barrels Mackerel
35 kitts do
16 kitts Salmon
55 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt
10 casks Table Salt, 102 doz
8 cases Spices

HARDWARE, &c.

38 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes
44 drums Nails
4 tons Nail Rod Iron
4 cases Cutlery
1 case Hatchets
1 case Rasps
1 case Pistol Cartridges
1 case Rifle wipers and girths
10 cases Gun Caps
1 cask Scoemaker's Tools.

OILS, &c.

132 tins Kerosene Oil, 5 gals. each
2 casks Whale Oil
1 cask Coal Tar

DRUGS.

10 cases Super Mass Liquorice
2 cases Liquorice Root
101 barrels English Copperas
54 kegs Bi Carb Soda
30 drums Balsam Copaibe
29 barrels Allum
10 cases Blue Mass
7 casks Epsom Salts
11 barrels Epsom Salts
43 kegs Epsom Salts
12 casks Alcohol
11 barrels Borax
3 barrels Sada Crystals
3 cases Pure Castile Soap, 350 lb
8 cases Magnesia
2 casks Gum Camphor
2 casks Extra Logwood
2 casks Potash
1 case Gum Shellac
2 kegs Saltpetre
4 cases Tartaric Acid
2 cases Baking Powder
1 case Morphia Acet. and Mod.
1 case Phosphoras.

LIQUORS, &c.

3 half Pipes Pure Martel Brandy
3 half Pipes Old Rum
45 casks Rum
28 casks Pale Ale, 4 dozen each
43 cases do 4 do
90 cases Old Tom Cordial Gin
50 cases D John's fine Gin
146 cases fine Holland Gin
162 cases superior Cognac Brand
20 cases Scotch Whiskey
40 demijohns pure Holland Gin

Wilmington, N. C., April 25th, 1864. 4—ts.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $3,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Caesaut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Barton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commisshry General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

ADVERTISING, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald.
de George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
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Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
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Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake. Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Atterney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

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Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert H Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

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The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylnm.

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34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,	Wm G Lewis,	Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	T McGee Smith,
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Nelli McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	James J Iredell,
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	James A Rogers,
55	John E Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Don D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliff,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewel's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 10th, 50th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 3d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 26th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 41st, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded,

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 7, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—In consequence of the high prices of material, and everything necessary to carry on our establishment, we change our terms from this date as follows:

Daily paper,	1 month,	$ 3 00
" "	3 months,	8 00
" "	6 months,	15 00
Weekly paper,	3 months,	3 00
" "	6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

HOW TO SEND US MONEY.—Never send by MAIL when you can send by EXPRESS. All money sent by Express at our risk and expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ Gov. VANCE will address the people at Snow Camp Foundry, in Alamance county, on Tuesday, the 10th of May.

"Rule or Ruin."

Mr. HOLDEN'S organ says that unless the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* be repealed it is in favor of the withdrawal of the North Carolina members. "*Rule or ruin,*" is the motto of the HOLDEN faction. The leader of this faction finding that he cannot *rule* the Conservative party is determined to *ruin it.* He claims to have "*made alive*" the party, and now seeing that it cannot be made subservient to his own behests—that it will not follow him in his counter-revolutionary notions, one of which is to "take our own affairs in our own hands," by removing the key-stone from the Confederate arch—he has resolved to "*kill*" it.

There have been in all countries this class of men, who are animated by no patriotic impulses, *self* and self alone having taken entire possession of their souls. If their own self-interests have happened for the nonce to harmonize with the public weal, then seemingly their course is dictated by a desire to promote the welfare of the State; but whenever called upon to make the smallest sacrifice on the altar of their country without a corresponding benefit resulting to themselves, however much the public good may have demanded such sacrifice—then they can see no virtue in their rulers—everything is wrong and at cross purposes, and they betake themselves to plotting schemes of revolution, constituting themselves the sole judges of all measures of administration, and evincing a perverse unwillingness to abide by regular and legitimate adjudications. We could instance many points of similarity between the conduct of the leaders in the French Revolution, that bathed that nation in so much blood and misery, and the leading spirit of the revolutionary *destructive* party, that has recently sprung into existence in North Carolina. His deluded followers are animated by no evil design themselves, but, by his specious and insinuating appeals to their fears and their prejudices, they have been betrayed into his support, in the vain expectation that should he be placed in power in this State, the long deferred hope of a termination of this cruel and exhausting war will have been speedily consummated.

Now we are as strongly opposed to the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* as Mr. HOLDEN, or any body else, and as strongly desire its repeal.—But we are a law-abiding man, and it has ever been the peculiar boast of North Carolinians, that they are a law-abiding people. "A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our Statute books," is one of the leading principles we have laid down for our guidance, and to this principle we expect to adhere, however odious and obnoxious certain enactments may be.

We are not surprised, however, that one who was an original secessionist should advocate the doctrine of breaking up the government, because he is displeased with a certain act of Congress. Such was the doctrine advocated by the South Carolina school of politicians in the palmy days of secession, before the war, under the leadership of BARNWELL RHETT and other congenial "fire-eating" spirits. We may have occasion to revert to this subject again.

Sharp Practice.

A thirsty, but a penniless soldier, belonging to a regiment encamped near ——, N. C., procured a quart of brandy in a novel manner. He provided himself with two canteens, one of which he filled with water, the other he kept empty. He then repaired to the house of Mr. ——, a few miles from town, and asked if he could buy a quart of brandy. He was answered in the affirmative—the brandy produced, the price fixed upon, the empty canteen filled with the precious fluid, and then slung across his shoulder. He then began a search for the money wherewith to settle the bill. With an eager manner he dived into first his right pantaloons pocket, then the left, and then with an air of disappointment, successively into his vest and coat pockets.

"By golly," says he, "I clear forgot to bring my pocket book!"

"Well," said Mr. ——, "You can't have the brandy without the money. Suppose you leave the canteen with me and go after the pocket book!"

"It's a mighty long distance," said the soldier, "to walk, but if I can't do any better, I suppose I must." So saying he deposited the canteen in the hands of the unsuspecting vender of "old Nash," and walked off—sorrow in his countenance, in his heart joy.

About three days afterwards Mrs. ——, who is a notable housekeeper, said to her husband, "Mr. ——, that soldier hasn't come back to get his brandy. Poor fellow, he must have been suddenly ordered to Plymouth, and I am sorry he has lost his canteen. I think it is best to pour out the brandy, lest it get a tinny taste." So saying, she pulled out the cork, and applying her nose to the mouth of the canteen she smelt *not brandy*, but a —— rat. *The brandy was transformed to water.*

Hons. J. M. & J. T. Leach.

The following personal explanations were made by the Messrs. LEACH of this State, on Wednesday, in the House of Representatives. Mr. HOLDEN'S organ of this city claims these gentlemen as his friends in the pending contest; but neither of them says one word about Mr. HOLDEN'S darling project—that North Carolina should take "her own affairs into her own hands"—but Hon. J. M. LEACH declares that he is "for peace on the basis of the independence of the Confederate States, and that as soon as possible."—While Hon. J. T. LEACH says, *he* is for peace upon terms of independence—but if we cannot get that—if that is impossible—he would accept "any other peace that could be obtained short of subjugation." We confess we do not exactly understand what sort of a peace that would be, *between* independence and subjugation. We can imagine no intermediate position; for if we fail to achieve our independence, of course the Yankees will have proven themselves our conquerors and could dictate their own terms.—What would that be but *subjugation?* If we were not made slaves, it would be an exercise of forbearance inconsistent with the avowed purposes and intentions of the dominant party of the North:

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the journal,

Mr. James M. Leach, of North Carolina, rose to a question of privilege, for the purpose of making a personal explanation. He was not in the habit of noticing personal attacks made upon himself in the columns of a newspaper, but he held in his hands a copy of the Richmond Examiner, of that morning, in an editorial of which he read what he had interpreted to mean a fling at North Carolina in general, and himself as one of her representatives, in particular. He would crave he indulgence of the House while he quoted from the article commencing: "The eyes of the Universe' are fixed upon those members of Congress from North Carolina, returned as Peace men or Conservatives."

Concluding his excerpts from the article, Mr. Leach said he did not stand upon the platform attributed to him, "that this war had lasted long enough." He had never made use of that term, although a colleague of his, Mr. J. T. Leach, probably had, and he had been confounded with him. He was ready to believe that perhaps the war had lasted long enough, but it was not in the sense of a submissionist. He supposed the rumor that he stood on a peace platform of this kind had come up to the editor from the clamor raised in North Carolina on one political question and another; he did not deny but that there had been some clamor; but it was the clamor for equal rights, and not the clamor for a degrading peace.—Because of those internal dissensions, the position of North Carolina has been persistently misrepresented and stubbornly misunderstood. He (Mr. Leach) knew enough of his own State to warrant the presumption and assertion that the vilification and abuse heaped upon the head of the Old North State came from her own recreant sons—the press and the men who denounce Governor Vance as a peace man. He (Mr. Leach) was for peace on the basis of the independence of the Confederate States of America, and that as soon as possible; he believed that was the sentiments of his constituents, and nothing short of it. No people in the Confederacy were more tried, more loyal, more law-abiding than the people of North Carolina. She had sent as many brave soldiers to the field and set up as many bloody altars of sacrifice. When the investigation comes to be made, and he hoped it would be, he was sure it would be found that North Carolina had sent more troops in proportion to her population, into the field, than any other State in the Confederacy. As many of her brave sons have fallen with their feet to the foe and their face to the skies; but these calumniators have nothing but the sneer and innendo for her.

During the political canvass, which gave him a seat in this House, though elected by Conservatives, he had heard of no expression of sentiment looking to reconstruction. Yet it goes forth that the State is filled with treason, traitors and deserters, there were fewer from his State than any other, and the records would show it.

It was no reflection upon North Carolina, but a shame upon her villifiers, that it should happen to become the province of a distinguished gentleman, none less than the Vice President of the Confederate States, to stand up, with his manly voice, in defence of North Carolina.

Mr. Leach here quoted from the speech of Mr. Stephens, in Georgia, and contended that the political position of North Carolina on the HABEAS CORPUS, and other vital questions of political right and economy were the same and identical with those annunciated by Mr. Stephens. Mr. Leach, in conclusion, said that North Carolina was the birth place of liberty, and one of her sons shed the first blood in the revolutionary struggle. It would not be saying too much to predict that the last blood of this revolution will be poured out by a North Carolinian.

Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, arose and claimed the indulgence of the House.

Mr. James M. Leach, of North Carolina, explained the names of himself and colleague, which had been mixed up by the editor of the "Examiner," and an explanation might be due him also.

Mr. J. T. Leach said he agreed with every word his colleague had said in vindication of himself. For himself, (J. T.,) he would say he was a peace man, but he was not a submissionist. When he took his stand for or against secession and war, he took it upon the side of the sunny South. He had laid his all upon the altar of his country and State, and, if that time ever comes of necessity, he would lay his life upon it. He did not believe that it was an evidence of disloyalty to try to negotiate for peace. If it is, then there had been a great deal of disloyalty manifested. A Great many wars have been terminated by negotiations that would never have been terminated by fighting. Look at the Revolutionary war. How was it ended? By negotiations. There was the war of 1812. How was that ended? By negotiation, wasn't it? And a great many other wars have been brought to a peaceful close by negotiation; the Mexican war, for instance, in later times, on our own continent. He did not deny but there was some disloyalty in North Carolina. There was disloyalty there; he was glad to be able to say so; but it was disloyalty to bad laws and bad legislation, and no disloyalty to the Confederate Government. There would continue to be this sort of disloyalty in North Carolina until North Carolina had even-handed justice done her.

He (J. T.) could say this much; he was from the Third Congressional District of North Carolina; if there was any treason or disloyalty there he had not seen or heard of it. His district has sent its full quota to the war. In conclusion he hoped all could work harmoniously together.

Mr. Staples, of Virginia, (interrupting)—Mr. Speaker, I ask the privilege of being allowed to ask the gentleman a question. He says he is for peace. I would inquire what kind of a peace would he accept if the terms were other than those of independence?

Mr. J. T. Leach—I am for peace upon the terms of independence. If we cannot get that—if that is impossible—I would accept any other peace that could be obtained short of subjugation. That's what I would do.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, (SOTTO VOCE)—Peace short of extermination! That's what it means.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi—Umph!

Mr. James M. Leach, of North Carolina, (to reporters)—Put my name down hereafter in full. I don't want to be confounded. I am not that Leach, (pointing to J. T.) but another Leach.

Louisiana Resolutions.

MR. VILLERS, of La., on the 4th inst, presented to the House of Representatives the following joint resolutions, passed by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Whereas, the United States continues to war against the Confederate States with ruthless barbarity and in utter disregard of the rules of civilized warfare; and whereas, the despot who wields with absolute power the destinies of that Government has manifested in all his messages and proclamations a malignant hatred of the people of the South, and a disposition to heap insult upon injury and outrage; and, whereas, this course of conduct has strengthened us in our determination to maintain our separation from the Government and people of the North; Therefore,

1. *Be it Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That the barbarous manner in which our enemies have waged war against us deserves the execration of all men, and has confirmed and strengthened us in the determination to oppose, to the last extremity, a re-union with them, and that the spirit of our people is unabated in the resolution to resist every attempt at their subjugation.

2. That, relying upon the ability of our Chief Magistrate, the skill of our military leaders, the bravery of our soldiers, the heroic devotion of our women, the ardent patriotism of our men, and above all, upon the justice of our cause, invoking the blessing of Almighty God upon our efforts, we confidently abide the result.

3. That in this hour of trial the State of Louisiana tenders to her Government and sister States her warmest sympathy and cordial co-operation; and she hereby declares her unfaltering determination to spare no expense of blood or treasure in defence of the Confederate States of America as a free and independent Republic.

☞ *Scylla and Charybdis:* The two wings of the *Destructives.*

True Conscreatism: The middle course between these dangerous shores.

Ulysses stopped his ears with wax when he had to sail between them, for fear he should be beguiled into danger of shipwreck in listening to the voice of the syrens that inhabited those shores. Our advice to the people is to turn a deaf ear to those who would persuade them into political extremes. Extremes are dangerous: the middle course is always the safest.

☞ Extracts of letters to the Editor:

WILSON, May 1st.

* * * Very few if any Holden men here. All hope he can be induced to withdraw.

CLARKSVILLE, Davie Co., May 3d, 1864.

* * * Vance stock is very high in this county. All true men are for our noble Governor,

Congress.

The following were among the proceedings of Congress on Wednesday, 4th inst.:

SENATE.—Mr. Dortch of North Carolina, offered the following joint resolution:

"*Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America*, That the thanks of Congress and the country are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major-General Robert F. Hoke and Commander Jas. W. Cooke, and the officers and men under their command for the brilliant victory over the enemy at Plymouth, North Carolina."

Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, seconded the resolution of his colleague. The victory at Plymouth had been one of the most brilliant actions of the war. He hoped it might prove the prelude to the expulsion of the enemy from the entire State of North Carolina.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, offered the following, which was agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee of Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act 'to fund, tax and limit the currency,' passed at the last session of Congress, so as to provide that bonds of the Confederate States, to be received by any State, in pursuance of the twelfth section of said act, shall be coupon bonds, and exempt from taxation; and that all Confederate notes of any of the old issues, held by any State on the first day of April, 1864, may, at the option of such State, be exchanged for such bonds, or for Treasury notes of the new issue; and further, that all just demands of any State against the Confederate Government, accruing but unpaid, prior to the said day of April, shall be paid in Treasury notes of the new issue, provided for by said act."

There being no further business, on motion of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, offered a resolution, calling upon the President of the Secretory of War to furnish statistics of the number of privates and officers who have enlisted for the respective States; how many have been conscribed; how many have been killed or died, and how many have deserted, &c.

Mr. Leach, in presenting the resolution, said he was tired of insinuations thrown out upon his State, and he was a going to prove her loyalty by facts and figures.

Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, said the resolution would entail great clerical labor upon the War Department at a time when they were very busy with other matters. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE FIVE DOLLAR NOTES.—M. Swan, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution that it was inexpedient to pass any act to place the five dollar notes of the old issue on the same footing of the new issue. In introducing the bill, Mr. Swan said he was influenced by a desire to allay apprehensions on the one side and expectations on the other, in respect to any action this Congress might adopt in the matter.

Mr. J. M. Leach, of North Carolina, moved to refer to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On this the ayes and noes were called, and the House refused to refer—ayes 33, noes 45.

The resolution was then adopted—ayes 67, noes 8.

Distinguished Regiments.

The 2nd Regiment Cavalry of the United States Regular army, in 1860, had, among its officers, the following now distinguished Generals:

*Albert Sidney Johnston, Colonel; *Robert E. Lee, Lieutenant Colonel; George H. Thomas and *Earl VanDorn, Majors; *Ed. Kirby Smith, Senior Captain; Junius M. Palmer, George Stoneman, and *Nathan G. Evans, Captains; Charles W. Field and John B. Hood, 1st Lieutenants; *Fitzhugh Lee, 2d Lieutenant.

The 1st Regiment Artillery in the old United States service had, in 1860, among its officers, the following, who are now Generals:

Robert Anderson and Erasmus D. Keyes, Majors; *John H. Winder, *John R. Magruder, W. H. French, James B. Ricketts, *Samuel Jones, John W. Brannan and Abner Doubleday, Captains; *A. P. Hill, Jeff. C. Davis, Adam J. Slemmer and John W. Schofield, 1st Lieutenants.

Those marked * are Confederates.

LITTLE WASHINGTON BURNED.

The Yankee ruffians true to their brutal instincts, applied the flames to Washington last Sunday, before they evacuated, leaving two thirds of the town a heap of smouldering ruins. We are not surprised at this, for nearly three years ago we predicted that such would be their course. In the beginning of the war we insisted on laying every town in ashes rather than leave the sacred dwellings of our loyal people to be occupied and desecrated by the infernal enemy, whose barbarous instincts were as well known to us then as they are now. It will be remembered when Newbern was yet in our hands we advised holding it till the last moment, and when no longer able to hold it to lay it in ashes rather than abandon it to the detestable yankee hords that were coming to occupy it. We advised this course, for the very reason we knew, if the time ever came when the accursed yankee Hessians and hirelings would be forced to abandon it, they would leave it in a heap of ruins. All will remember that Capt. Holden poured out his wrath upon us, for having suggested this course, falsely asserting that we wanted other people's houses burnt because we had none of our own; and holding out the idea that the Yanyankees were harmless creatures, and would commit none of the outrages which we predicted of them. Facts are stubborn things. Washington, the first town they have evacuated, has been burnt to the ground, our prediction has been verified and Capt. Holden's harmless Yankees have proved themselves the villians and ruffians that we long ago proclaimed them.—*State Journal.*

SAVE THE BLANKETS.—Now is time, as the army is preparing for the spring campaign, and the period of warm weather approaches, to take measures to secure the surplus blankets and overcoats of the soldiers until needed by them. We are glad to see that the Virginia Agency has made provision for taking care of surplus baggage belonging to the troops from this State. There is scarcely a soldier in the army who has not lost as much clothing as he has worn out; and who, on the approach of winter, will not be well pleased to receive back again those articles usually thrown aside and lost on the advent of spring. We hope the Army Agencies of all the States will give prompt attention to this subject, and urge upon both officers and men, the importance of saving every useful article until it shall be again wanted.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE SOUTH.—The number of prisoners of war at the new military prison at Camp Sumter, Georgia, on the 24th of April, was 9,306: only fifteen deaths were reported for that day. For the week ending on the 24th, there was an average of eighteen deaths per day, or one in every five hundred.

Yesterday mornings report form the Libby prison shows the number confined there to be 1,943, of which number not one death was reported for that day.

The Danville report for the week, ending May 1st, shows the number of prisoners on hand there to be 1,019, and eighteen deaths for the week. On the first there were no deaths.—*Enquirer.*

BLOWN UP.—Within the past few days a Yankee schooner in York River was blown up by a torpedo. An eye-witness, who concealed himself when it appeared in sight, says the vessel was completely destroyed, and a number of men were thrown into the air. There were several others some distance off, which weighed anchor and hastened down the river as fast as their sails could carry them. They were fishing for oysters.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES—HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The Richmond *Examiner's* correspondent in the Army of Northern Virginia, furnishes that paper with the following highly interesting intelligence by telegraph:

FREDERICKSBURG, May 3.—Burnside's whole corps, except the negro brigade, has passed to the front, crossing the river at Rappahannock Station yesterday. The negro brigade of his command has been placed on guard over the Orange and Alexandria railroad, from Manassas Junction to Alexandria, relieving the white troops who have heretofore performed that duty. These white troops have also gone to the front. The Yankees are swiftly perfecting the preliminaries of battle, and the struggle cannot be deferred many days.

Their cavalry made reconnoissances to Falmouth last night and the night preceding, and their videttes on the Stafford hills were distant spectators of the tournament which came off here on yesterday.

A review of Major General Fitz. Lee's division of cavalry is announced to take place at Mansfield tomorrow.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

HAMILTON'S CROSSING, May 3.—From Northern papers of 30th, and other higher authority, I learn the cause of the delay in the movement of the army of the Potomac. It has transpired that when Gen. Grant assumed command of the United States armies, he represented to the President that, in view of the magnitude of the trust confided to him, he felt it incumbent upon him to fortify himself by all the means in his power, and in particular he needed the moral support which the employments of Generals McClellan and Fremont, representing two great phases of public opinion, would give; he, therefore, desired permission to assign them to duty. This was refused on a trifling pretext, as respects Fremont but peremptory as to Gen. McClellan. Gen. Grant then proceeded to reorganize the armies on another basis. He thought it best to bring several Western Generals to his aid, and displace many who had served under McClellan. This has not worked satisfactorily, and Gen. Grant is understood to have admitted, while satisfied with the number and material of his army, he is uneasy respecting the *morale.* He returned to Washington on Monday, therefore, with a peremptory demand for the services of Gen. McClellan in the forthcoming campaign, and refuses to move the army until his demands are complied with. He is also very urgent that Gen. Fremont be assigned to duty. These facts are admitted by Lincoln's adherents.

The Pennsylvania troops in the army of the Potomac, whose term expire in May, have formally notified the Washington Government that they will not obey the orders recently issued, remanding them to service to the first of July. The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a joint resolution urging Lincoln to their discharge.

The reserve troops from the Northwestern States are pouring forward to the reinforcements of the armies in Virginia.

My information shows clearly and unquestionably that neither the Potomac or Peninsula armies will move without further and larger accessions.—It may, therefore, be safely concluded that a battle is not immediately imminent. Grant was still in Washington on Saturday.

No further fighting on Red river was reported up to the 20th. The Confederates were marching on Grand Ecore. The Yankees admit a loss, thus far, of four thousand (4,000.)

From Nashville we have it announced that the Spring campaign in that quarter would probably open about the 1st of May. The camps were being cleared of all unnecessary incumbrances. Officers had been instructed to reduce their baggage, and all the detached garrisons that could possibly be spared have been ordered to Chattanooga.

The New York *Tribune* announces the abandonment of the siege of Charleston.

A rupture is reported in Lincoln's Cabinet. It is said that Chase has gone to Philadelphia, abandoning his post.

Gold 180.

SPY GLASSES WANTED.—We understand that the Signal Bureau is very much in need of Spy Glasses, Telescopes, etc., for the spring campaign. Hundreds of these desired articles are in the possession of private citizens, who, on learning the need, will gladly donate them to the Department. Even those who cannot afford to give should promptly offer to sell at a moderate price.

When the war is over and those who have watched the quiet labor of the Signal Corps can speak with prudence, history will vindicate its claim to be called "the eyes and ears" of our armies in this struggle.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE PRESENT SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The Petersburg *Express* says:

We are glad to see indications that the session will be a short one. We see no reason why the business that will engage its attention should not be dispatched in three or four weeks, unless indeed some new occasion should turn up in the progress of public events during that period requiring or justifying a more protracted sitting.

FORT SUMTER.—A letter from Charleston to the Augusta Chronicle says:

Capt. J. C. Mitchell, a gallant soldier and son of the Irish exiled patriot, John Mitchell, is at present in command of Fort Sumter, during Lt. Col. Elliott's temporary absence.

A correspondent of the Augusta *Chronicle* and *Sentinel*, writing from Charleston, says that there is in that city a bright looking negro driver who was taken by the Yankees in Mississippi. When they came to his master's place the overseer ran one way and he the other until "brought up standing" by a Yankee bayonet. He stood and "trimbled" while the Yankee bawled out, "surrender," and innocently inquiring, "What, me, massa? I'se a nigger!" caved and went into captivity. He was treated very well for three or four days, then set to ditching knee deep in slush. Worked daily until twelve, drilled until two, got dinner and returned to the ditch.

The negroes were cruelly treated, often thrashed; knocked down and sometimes shot for refusing to do duty. "Massa," said he, "dey call dat being free. De Lord hab marcy 'pon me and save me from sich freedum! I'd rather be a Suddern nigger all de days ob my life." Such, it seems, didn't agree with his constitution, and he anxiously awaited the hour of escape. It came at last. He was sent to sow seeds of sedition and entice negroes from surrounding plantations—swam three streams and returned to his master heartily sick of freedom, disgusted with the Yankee philanthropists, and perfectly willing to be a slave again. He says if the Yankees take this place he'll jump overboard and swim for it if he gets drowned. They'll never get him again.

It is reported that the "Albemarle" Ram, is cruising about in the waters of the Sound, a few days since, captured two transport vessels laden with corn for Fortress Monroe. One of the vessels it is said had fifteen thousand bushels on board.—CONFEDERATE.

GRANT'S ARMY IN MOTION.

In company with some others, the writer started on yesterday morning to witness a review of the cavalry force under command of General Fitzhugh Lee, near Fredericksburg. When the train reached Ashland, it was halted by orders from Hamilton's Crossing, accompanied by the news that the enemy's cavalry had crossed the Rapidan in force at Ely's Ford, and had advanced through Chancellorsville to a point two miles nearer to Fredericksburg. After some delays at Ashland and at Milford, it was deemed admissable for the train to proceed to Hamilton's Crossing.

On reaching the latter point, instead of the gay holiday and the pleasant pageant of a review, there was seen the buckling on of arms and the harnessing of steeds, for sterner performances; and there was cause. The enemy's cavalry, in unascertained force, accompanied by artillery, crossed the Rapidan River, at Ely's Ford, at day-break on yesterday morning, capturing three of our pickets. They then took the route trodden a year ago by Hooker, when his fate was guiding him to the battle of Chancellorsville. They thence followed the plank-road in the direction of Fredericksburg.

Gen. Lee advanced General Wickham's brigade, commanded by Col. Munford, to meet the enemy, holding the rest of his command in readiness to follow. At first the news came back from our advance that the enemy was retiring; and it was this intelligence which had determined the managers of the train to proceed. But on arriving at Hamilton's Crossing, it was ascertained that what was at first believed to be a retreat, was only a temporary hold up; for the hostile cavalry had resumed their march, and had arrivd at a point within five miles of Fredericksburg, and about ten miles from the railroad at Hamilton's Crossing. The column was moving slowly and cautiously, but steadily. At what point Col. Munford had determined to receive the enemy, had not transpired; nor had he, up to the time the train left, (2½ p. m.,) made report of any collision, or asked for reinforcements. An engagement, however, was speedily inevitable, unless the Yankee column should cease its advance.—The telegraph may have something to communicate as to this, ere we go to press.

It is believed that the movement of cavalry which we have above described is the herald and the front of a general advance of Grant's army, for the purpose of tendering to Lee the gage of battle. Some days ago, the detached cavalry regiments in lower Fauquier were ordered up to the front, besides the other evidences of general concentration of which we have heard accounts. Yesterday morning, large columns of the enemy's infantry were known to be passing through Stevensburg, in Culpepper county. It is believed that Grant is in full motion to turn Lee's right, by crossing at the lower fords of the Rapidan, as Meade did when he made his march to Mine Run. His cavalry are reconnoitering and clearing his front. Whether, once across the Rapidan, he will follow them towards Chancellorsville, or will turn his course towards Orange Court House, will soon appear. We should suppose the latter; for a march towards Chancellorsville would both sacrifice his communications and throw Lee upon his flank and rear. We, therefore, incline to the opinion that the great battle now believing to be imminent, and the preliminaries, indeed, already commenced, will take place in Orange county—perhaps not far from Mine Run.

We learn by passengers from Orange Court House yesterday, that the movements there indicate a concurrence in the belief entertained at Hamilton's Crossing, that the supreme movement was approaching and the great battle at hand.

We may expect, in connection with the exceedingly interesting condition of affairs on the Rapidan, to have, very soon, a display of the enemy's force on the Peninsula. The quiet in that quarter is the only circumstance that suggests a doubt as to the sincerity of Grant's advance.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

"Mother," said a spartan boy, going to battle, "my sword is too short." "Add a step to it," was the heroic reply of the mother.

Controlling Quartermaster's Office,
RALEIGH, May 6th, 1864.

ON AND AFTER THE 9TH INST., THE OFFICE OF the Controlling Quartermaster of the tax in kind will be in Wilmington, N. C.

R. B. MACRAE,
12—3t. Major and Controlling Quartermaster.

DAILY PRAYER-MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited.

Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12—tf.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,
GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2d, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in charge.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
6—d1m. Surgeon General North Carolina.

☞ All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

MINERS WANTED.
NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N.,
WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864.

THOSE PERSONS SKILLED IN THE BUSINESS can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. & Chief Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

GENERAL STATEMENT,

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 23D, 1864:

DR.			CR.	
*Notes discounted,	$ 1,371,396	19	Capital Stock,	$ 2,500,000
State of North Carolina Bonds,	674,700		General Profit and Loss,	452,549	22
Confederate States' Bonds,	1,363,211		Bank State North Carolina,	62,090	28
*Bills of Exchange,	527,918	29	Due to other Banks,	1,252	82
Real Estate,	80,103	29	Notes in Circulation,	1,417,682	
Due from other Banks,	81,885	36	Deposites,	343,123	81
Notes various Banks North Carolina, South Carolina and Virgina, &c.,	61,363		Dividends unpaid,	22,509	
Do., Confederat States,	171,852		Bills and Checks in Transitu,	8,369	54
Specie,	474,513	13			
Vouchers,	524	37			
	$ 4,807,576	63		$4,807,576	63

*Of these amounts there is due by Directors, $45,500.
" " Stockholders not Directors, $36,800.

12—1t, C. DEWEY, Cashier.